

THE TARIFFE.

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request, made to me when you were in this city a few days since, I propose to give you some facts illustrative of the operation of the tariff of 1846. You are aware that very partial and imperfect returns have been received of the trade and commerce of the Union, since the last report of the Register of the Treasury has been published, and since the close of the last commercial year, which is considered by merchants to end the last day of August of each year. But such returns as have been received afford the most gratifying results.

I will endeavor to give you a view of the commercial operations of the last year, particularly with reference to their connection with the agricultural interests of the country; although I must premise, in the outset, that neither my time nor the general returns which I have been so fortunate as to obtain, will permit me to go much into detail.

I will first give you, in contrast, the returns of the export trade for the Port of New York, (those of the whole Union for 1847 not having been received) for the first eight months of the years 1815, 1849, and 1847. They are as follows:

62.—UNDER TARIFF OF 1842.		
	Lowest Price.	Highest Price.
September,	\$8.00	\$8.034
October,	5.50	6.25
November,	5.25	6.25
62.—UNDER TARIFF OF 1846.		
1845.	1843.	1847.
January, 1846.	\$2,100,841	\$11,118,895
February, 1846.	1,820,635	1,845,845
March, 1846.	2,317,263	1,631,181
April, 1846.	2,459,053	2,300,181
May, 1846.	2,750,689	2,833,561
June, 1846.	3,131,745	4,062,219
July, 1846.	2,413,563	3,688,882
August, 1846.	2,356,362	2,621,038
Total,	\$8,427,414	\$20,453,314
Excess of exports from the first 8 months of 1847 over exports of said period in 1843.	\$16,704,285	\$18,730,455

The tariff of 1846 went into operation December 1, 1846, consequently the exports from New York for the period above mentioned of the present year, were under the existing tariff. The exports for the years 1845 and 1846, were under the tariff of 1842.

The whole amount of the exports from the Port of New York—

In 1843	was	\$20,558,416
" 1844	"	28,535,739
" 1845	"	29,112,694
" 1846	"	34,938,542

Thus the exports from the Port of New York during the first eight months of 1847, were under by millions, the whole amount of the exports for the years 1813, 1814, 1815 and 1816! And all this has been done during a period in which there was to be, according to the prophets of Federalism, unexampled ruin and distress brought upon the suffering country by the tariff of 1842! But I have not yet done; I come now to the exportation of breadstuffs.

It appears from the returns of the commercial year ending August 31st, 1847, that the following quantities of flour, wheat, and other grains, were, during that year exported from the United States, viz:

1847.	1846.
Flour, bbls.	3,155,898
Corn Meal, do.	87,280
Wheat, bushels	4,015,134
Indian Corn, do.	17,289,544
Rye, do.	88,261
Oats, do.	436,881
Barley, do.	2,916,523
Total,	\$10,000,000

[*The quantity of rye, oats and barley exported in 1843, not being given in the tables of commerce, I have estimated the aggregate at one million of bushels, which probably exceeds the amount.]

Reducing the flour to bushels of wheat, allowing five to the barrel, and the corn meal, allowing three to the barrel, and the aggregate number of bushels exported during the year, ending August 31st, 1847, 43,573,918

Number of bushels exported in 1846, during the fiscal year, ending June 30,

16,899,203

Excess of bushels of grain exported in 1847, over exports of 1846, is 26,674,715

The value of the whole quantity of bushels and grain exported during the year ending September 1, 1847, estimated at \$1.20 per bushel, a fair average, is \$32,288,701

Value of exports for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1846, as reported by the Register of the Treasury, in the commercial returns of that year, is 16,258,749

Excess in the value of the exports of 1847, over the value of the exports of 1846, \$36,029,082

Thus it appears that the quantity of wheat, corn, and other kinds of grain, the PROBLEMS OF THE FAR MER, exported in 1847, exceeds the quantity of the same kinds of grain exported in 1846, by nearly TWENTY-SEVEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS!!

And the value of the same exports in 1847, *exceeds* the value of those in 1846, by the sum of THIRTY-SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!! What kind of RUM is this, which more than doubles our exports of grain in one year, and adds THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS more to our national wealth and capital, from the sale of the same kind of products of the farmland?

With such facts staring them in the face, do the fanatics of this country desire to return back to the protective tariff of 1842? But this is not all.

The tariff of 1846 has produced the same salutary effects upon the revenue of the nation. It appears from a statement of the Register of the Treasury, recently published, that the amount of revenue collected from customs, from Dec. 1st, 1846, to Aug. 31st, 1847, the period since the tariff of 1846 went into operation, is \$22,961,333

Revenue collected during the same months in 1845 and 1846, under the tariff of 1842, is 19,795,314

Excess, \$3,166,019

Thus the tariff of 1846 has produced over THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS more revenue, during the first nine months of its operation, commencing Dec. 1st, 1846, than was produced by the tariff of 1842, during the same period, commencing Dec. 1st, 1845!!

The average rate of duties under the tariff of 1846, reduced to the ad valorem rate, was 31.43-100 per cent. Under the tariff of 1843, the average rate is 23-25-100 per cent. Therefore, to give the great increase of revenue above stated, under a diminished rate of duties, the imports *into the country must have increased outragiously at least!* Thus far the commercial business of the country has vastly increased in both its branches of export and import, under the beneficent operation of the tariff of 1846. This is another ominous fact for sensible people to ponder upon, and particularly the advocates of the tariff of 1842, taking it for granted that they are sensible people.

I will now proceed to show that while there has been no decrease, there has generally been the same improvements in regard to prices, as well as of Coal, and Iron, as of products of agriculture. It will be recollectcd that Coal and Iron were not to appear above ground during the operation of the tariff of 1846, if the advocates of high protective duties were to be believed. I contrast the prices of certain agricultural products in the markets of New York, during the years of 1844 and 1847. In 1844, the tariff of 1842 had been two years in operation:

Articles. Prices in '44. Prices in '47.
Beeches, 80¢ 25 \$82.25
" prime, 3.25 8.25
Pork—meas., 8.50 17.50
" prime, 6.125 11.25
Hog's lard, .06 10
Butter—prime, 13 19
" ordinary, 9 14
Cheese—American, 44 7
Hams—smoked, 5 .94
Flour—Genesee, per bbl, 4.50 5.75
" Ohio, 4.375 5.375
" Baltimore, 4.75 5.875
" Alexandria, 4.75 5.875
Rye flour, per bbl, 3.00 4.00
Corn meal, 2.00 3.25
Grain—Wheat, per bush, 96 1.15
" Rye, " 67 74
Corn—Northern, 50 63
" Southern, 47 62

17,455 \$82.114

The prices for 1844, I have copied from the Journal of Commerce, a Federal paper, and of course good authority for that party. They are the prices quoted on the 7th of June, of that year. The prices of 1847 are the lowest wholesale prices of the same articles in the New York market, and are copied from the

Mr. Webster's Speech.

The last speech which Mr. Webster has addressed to his country, and the very last one which he has sent forth to his followers, was delivered at Springfield on the 23d of September, when the Massachusetts Federalists held a State convention. The orator took the floor at an early hour of the session. The Boston Advertiser speaks of it as "one of the most able addresses which he has ever made." We are spared the necessity of speaking of his ability or its eloquence. A critic—and a very shrewd one—is given the following description of the impression which the orator made on himself. It is amusing, and we suspect it is correct.

We shall probably take up this speech, analyze its pros and cons, and review its arguments, hereafter. For the present, we must be permitted to remark, that, in our "amateur opinion," it abounds in many inaptitudes, and inaccuracy—more in misrepresentations than in facts. Mr. Webster begins by laying claim to great moderation in manner, and severity of sentiment; but we confess we can see many evidences of them in his words and actions. He is guilty of many errors in his speech, which we have not yet done with, and we suspect he has not even made up all the parts about him which showed that he was an American and late volunteer—why he passed himself off upon the Banks for a British soldier—how he interposed betrayed him, and how he told a bold story about his experience and "lived it." His own words, and his conduct in Congress, about the time that he was engaged in the war, show that he was a liar, and a scoundrel, and a traitor to his country.

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